

The Johnson Wedge Mop

(Self-Adjusting Handle and Removable Cover.)
IT LEAVES NO TRAIL OR GREASE BEHIND.

Treated with "Rubon"
the only absorbant.

Always at the
Right Angle

The Johnson WEDGE MOP



A few of the Special and Exclusive Features are

- 1-The mop that is Wedge Shape, gets close up in the corners.
- 2-The Mop with Self-Adjusting Handle, permitting a full mop surface at all angles.
- 3-The Mop that will slip under all the low furniture.
- 4-The Mop that will go any place you can get your hand and just as easy.
- 5-The Mop that will clean the beamed ceiling, doors, windows and picture mouldings.
- 6-The Mop that is made the lightest yet covers more surface than any dustless mop made.
- 7-The Mop that is made to last, no bolts screws, springs or wood to break or get out of order.
- 8-The Mop that is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back.
- 9-The Mop with removable cover; easy to wash.

Hix Bros.

For A Cheerful Home



There is need for Chi-Namel in your home, maybe it's the floor that is discolored or worn; perhaps the walls or wood work are marred or dull, or the furniture that is scratched and has lost its lustre. You can make them look like new—quickly, easily, economically.

The CHI-NAMEL way

Chi-Namel products are made for home use, they are ready to apply, they beautify and freshen like magic everything that they touch.

Try Chi-Namel in your Spring House Cleaning.
We will show you about it.

SOLD ONLY BY

Crenshaw & Young
Druggists

Roy and Floyd Cole of Kansas City spent Sunday here with home folks.

To the Public.

"I have been using Chamberlain's Tablets for indigestion for the past six months, and it affords me pleasure to say I have never used a remedy that did me so much good." —Mrs. C. E. Riley, Illion, N. Y. Chamberlain's Tablets are obtainable every where

Vane Bentley of Waco, Tex., left Sunday evening for his home after a visit here with the family of W. P. Cole.

Fred Schwab went to Kansas City Sunday morning for a few days' visit.

Stomach Troubles and Constipation.

"I will cheerfully say that Chamberlain's Tablets are the most satisfactory remedy for stomach troubles and constipation that I have sold in thirty-four years' drug store service," writes S. H. Murphy, druggist, Wellburg, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.

Miss Mollie Spruce went to Kansas City Sunday morning for a few days' visit.

M. U. DEBATORS WIN AND LOSE

University Teams Won From Wisconsin and Colorado.

Two victories and two defeats are credited to the University of Missouri debating teams this year. The universities of Wisconsin and Colorado were defeated and the Missourians lost to debaters from Kansas and Texas. In arguing the armament question the Missouri team won from Colorado. The short ballot was the subject of the Wisconsin debate.

Next year Colorado will be replaced by Oklahoma on the debating schedule; and Texas, Oklahoma and Missouri will stage a triangle debate. The Wisconsin, Texas and Kansas teams will debate at Columbia next year.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Dannahover and Ray Dannahover of Kansas City returned to their homes Monday after attending the funeral of Mrs. J. C. Kelly.

Tony Schenck spent Sunday in Kansas City.

Forethought.

People are learning that a little forethought often saves them a big expense. Here is an instance: E. W. Archer, Caldwell, Ohio, writes: "I do not believe that our family has been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since we commenced keeping house years ago. When we go on an extended visit we take it with us." Obtainable everywhere.

W. B. Drummond of Odessa returned to his home Saturday evening after a visit in Lexington.

Mrs. Myrtle Sexton went to Kansas City Saturday evening for a few days' visit.

Bowel Complaints in India.

In a lecture at one of the Des Moines, Iowa, churches a missionary from India told of going into the interior of India, where he was taken sick, that he had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him and believed that it saved his life. This remedy is used successfully in India both as a preventative and cure for cholera. You may know from this that it can be depended upon for the milder forms of bowel complaint that occur in this community. Obtainable everywhere.

George Weis of Laddonia, Mo., arrived Saturday evening for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. John H. Marrs of Manchester, Okla., arrived Saturday evening for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. C. H. Francis of Kansas City arrived Saturday evening for a visit with relatives and friends.

Text of the President's Speech Discussing Peace and our Part in a Future League to Prevent War.

Following is the text of the President's speech Saturday night at the banquet of the League to enforce peace:

When the invitation to be here tonight came to me, I was glad to accept it, not because it offered me an opportunity to discuss the program of the league, (that you will, I am sure, not expect of me,) but because the desire of the whole world now turns eagerly, more and more eagerly, toward the hope of peace, and there is just reason why we should take our part in counsel upon this great theme. It is right that I, as spokesman of our Government, should attempt to give expression to what I believe to be the thought and purpose of the people of the United States in this vital matter.

This great war that broke so suddenly upon the world two years ago, and which has swept within its flame so great a part of the civilized world, has effected us very profoundly, and we are not only at liberty, it is perhaps our duty, to speak very frankly of it and of the great interests of civilization which it affects.

With its cause and its objects we are not concerned. The obscure fountains from which its stupendous flood has burst forth we are not interested to search for or explore. But so great a flood, spread far and wide to every quarter of the globe, has of necessity engulfed many a fair province of right that lies very near to us. Our own rights as a nation, the liberties, the privileges, and the property of our people have been profoundly affected.

We are not mere disconnected jokers-on. The longer the war lasts the more deeply do we become concerned that it should be brought to an end and the world be permitted to resume its normal life and course again. And when it does come to an end, we shall be as much concerned as the nations at war to see peace assume an aspect of permanence, give promise of days from which the anxiety of uncertainty shall be lifted, bring some assurance that peace and war shall always hereafter be reckoned part of the common interest of mankind.

We are participants, whether we would or not, in the life of the world. The interests of all nations are our own also. We are partners with the rest. What affects mankind is inevitably our affair as well as the affair of the nations of Europe and Asia.

One observation on the cause of the present war we are at liberty to make, and to make it may throw some light forward upon the future, as well as backward upon the past. It is plain that this war could have come only as it did, suddenly and out of secret counsels, without warning to the world, without discussion, without any of the deliberate movements of counsel with which it would seem natural to approach so stupendous a contest. It is probable that if it had been foreseen just what would happen, just what alliances would be formed, just what forces would be arrayed against one another, those who brought the great contest on would have been glad to substitute conference for force.

If we ourselves had been afforded some opportunity to apprise the belligerents of the attitude which it would be our duty to take, of the policies and practices against which we would feel bound to use all our moral and economic strength, and in certain circumstances even our physical strength also, our own contribution to the counsel, which might have averted the struggle, would have been considered worth weighing and regarding.

And the lesson, which the shock of being taken by surprise in a matter so deeply vital to all the nations of the world has made poignantly clear, is that the peace of the world must henceforth depend upon a new and more wholesome diplomacy. Only when the great nations of the world have reached some sort of agreement as to what they hold to be fundamental to their common interest, and as to some feasible method of acting in concert when any nation or group of nations seeks to disturb those fundamental things, can we feel that civilization is at last in a way of justifying its existence and claiming to be finally established. It is clear that nations must in the future be governed by the same high code of honor that we demand of individuals.

We must, indeed, in the very same breath with which we avow this conviction admit that we have ourselves upon occasion in the past been offenders against the law of diplomacy, which we thus forecast; but our conviction is not the less clear, but rather the more clear on that account.

If this war has accomplished nothing else for the benefit of the world, it has at least disclosed a great moral necessity and set forward the thinking of the world by a whole age. Repeated utterances of the leading statesman of most of the great nations now engaged in war have made it plain that their thought has come to this: That the principle of public right must henceforth take precedence over the individual interests of particular nations and that the nations of the world must in some way band themselves together to see that right prevails as against any sort of selfish aggression; that henceforth alliance, understanding against alliance, must not be set up against alliance, understanding against understanding, but that there must be a common agreement for a common object, and that at the heart of that common object must lie the inviolable rights of peoples and of mankind.

The nations of the world have become each other's neighbors. It is to their interest that they should understand each other. In order that they may understand each other it is imperative that they should agree to co-operate in a common cause and that they should so act that the guiding principle of that common cause shall be even-handed and impartial justice.

This is undoubtedly the thought of America. This is what we ourselves will say when there comes proper occasion to say it. In the dealings of nations with one another arbitrary force must be rejected and we must move forward to the thought of the modern world, the thought of which peace is the very atmosphere. That thought constitutes a chief part of the passionate conviction of America.

We believe these fundamental things:

First, That every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live. Like other nations, we have ourselves no doubt once and again offended against that principle when for a little while controlled by selfish passion, as our franker historians have been honorable enough

to admit; but it has become more and more our rule of life and action.

Second, that the small States of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon.

And, third, that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression and disregard of the rights of peoples and nations.

So sincerely do we believe in these things that I am sure that I speak the mind and wish of the people of America when I say that the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nations formed in order to realize these objects and make them secure against violation.

There is nothing that the United States wants for itself that any other nation has. We are willing, on the contrary, to limit ourselves along with them to a prescribed course of duty and respect for the rights of others, which will check any selfish passion of our own, as it will check any aggressive impulse of theirs.

If it should be our privilege to suggest or initiate a movement for peace among the nations now at war, I am sure that the people of the United States would wish their government to move along these lines:

First, Such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material of any kind to ask for ourselves, and are quite aware that we are in no sense or degree parties to the present quarrel. Our interest is only in peace and its future guarantees.

Second, A Universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world, and to prevent any war, begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning, and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence.

But I did not come here, let me repeat, to discuss a program. I came only to avow a creed and give expression to the confidence I feel that the world is even now upon the eve of great consummation, when some common force will be brought into existence which shall safeguard right as the first and most fundamental interest of all peoples and all governments, when coercion shall be summoned not to the service of political ambition or selfish hostility, but to the service of a common order, a common justice, and a common peace.

God grant that the dawn of that day of frank dealing and of settled peace, concord, and co-operation may be near at hand!

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